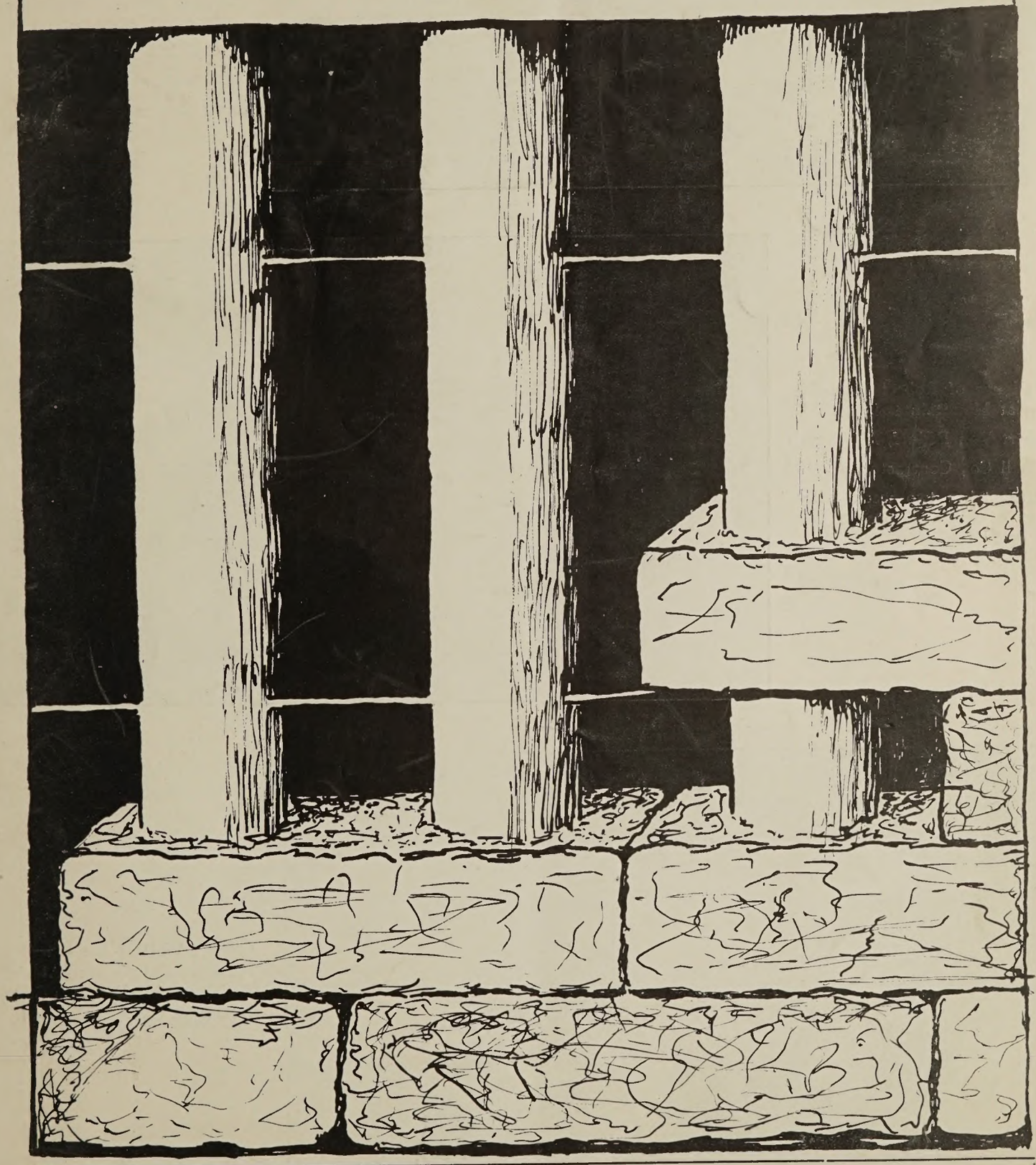
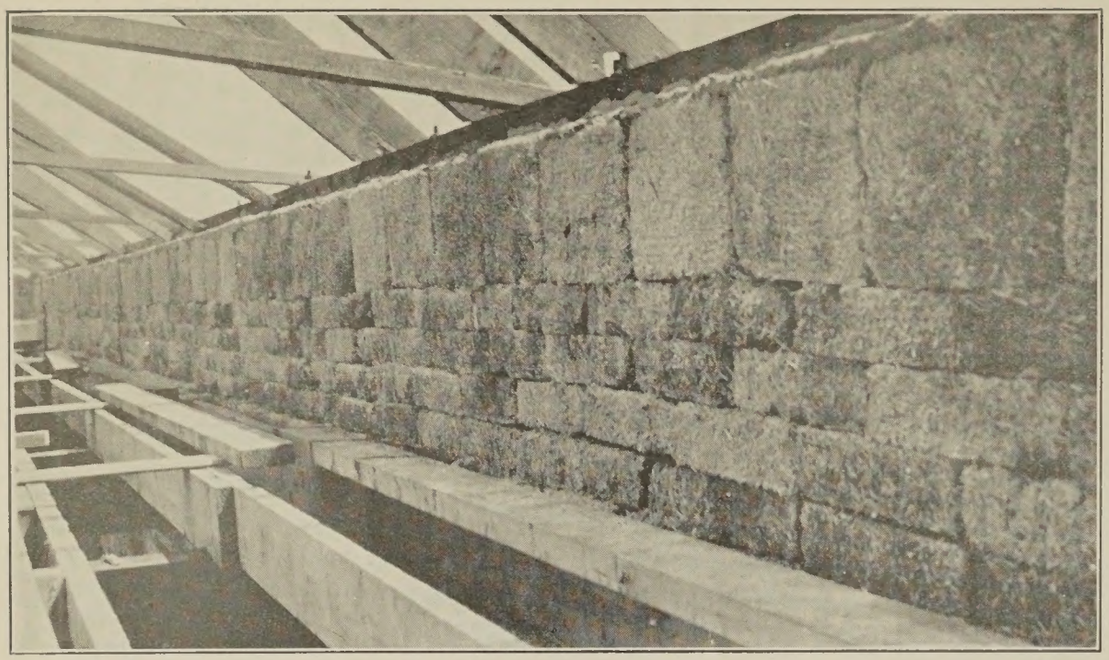
OLD

STOCKADE

PATENTED



103 PARK AVENUE - - NEW YORK, N. Y.

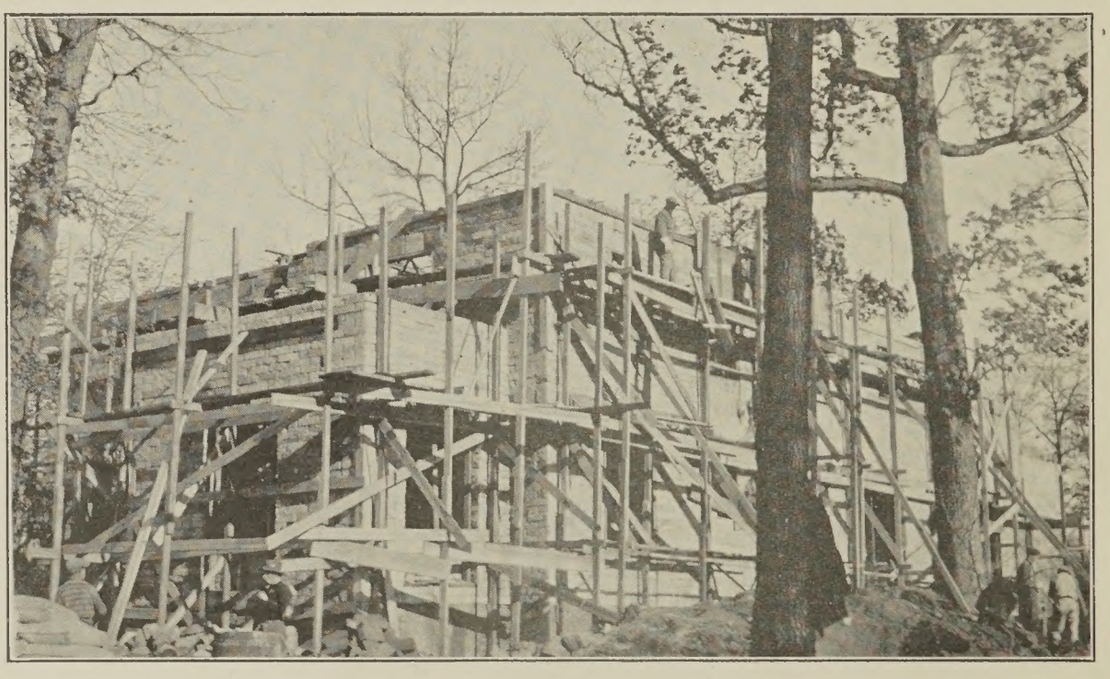


Stables connected to residence of G. Redmond at Brookville, L. I.

James O'Connor, Architect.

Johnston Livingston, Contractor.

Showing Stockade girth blocks with wood plate secured by bolts in concrete girth.

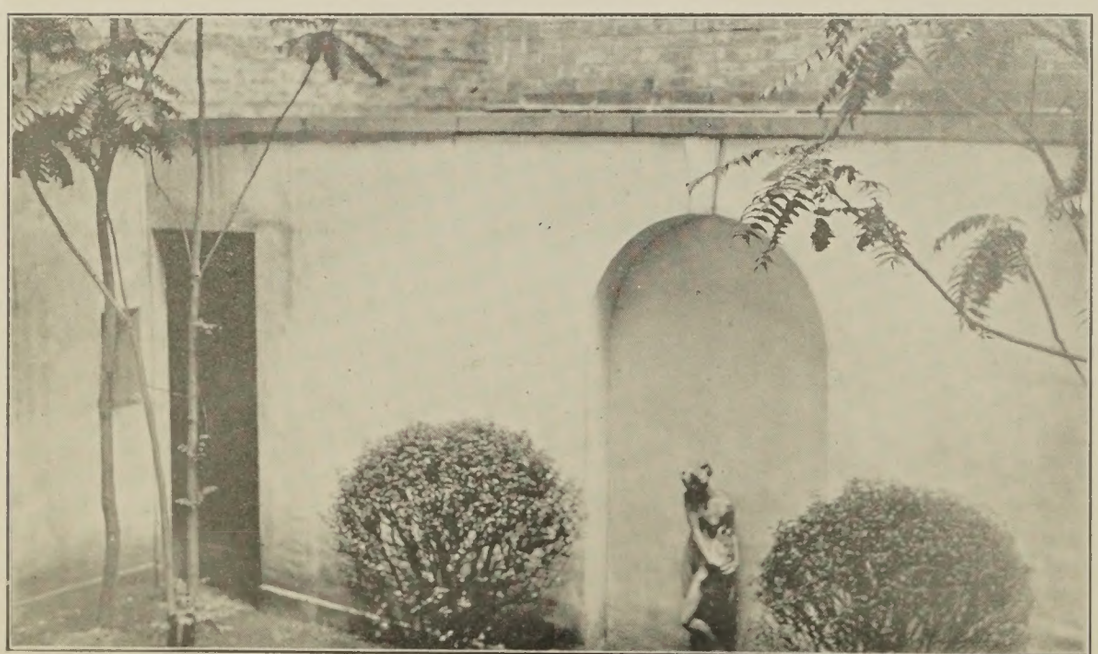


Residence of Robert Von Ezdorf at Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Robert Von Ezdorf, Architect.

Belhall Co., Contractor.

Picture taken two weeks after start of work. House ready for roof.



Garden Wall at the offices of Messrs. Delano & Aldrich, Architects, 126 East 38th Street, New York City.

The STOCKADE SYSTEM of building was conceived by James Monroe Hewlett, a former President of the Architectural League, Director and Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and member of the firm of Lord & Hewlett, Architects, while seeking to eliminate the tremendous waste involved in the erection of permanent wall structures composed of heavy masonry units, of which the weight and strength are utilized to a relatively small extent, and the excuse for which lies only in their permanency and the weight of custom, and for insulation.

With the advent of the World War in 1914 and the accompanying economic pressure, the elimination of this great waste in building appeared to Mr. Hewlett a necessity. For eight years thereafter he engaged in exhaustive research and experimental work to the end that he had arrived at so satisfactory a solution in 1922, that the manufacture of Stockade moulds was begun.

So well had he solved the problem that since its practical application to building construction, no change in the system has been necessary. His endeavors have resulted in the STOCKADE SYSTEM of REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION, a SCIENTIFIC and ECONOMICAL grouping of all the elements of a wall into its two separate and simple functions, with no conflict of the two, and the best scientific solution of each --

(1) STRENGTH - in abundance, to carry the superimposed loads;

(2) PROTECTION - against those forces of nature which continually seek to penetrate and destroy.

All the light weight or protective units of the wall, i.e., the INSULATION, WATERPROOFING, FURRING, LATH, and SCRATCH-COATS of STUCCO and PLASTER are grouped together in the FIBROUS STOCKADE BISCUITS. These biscuits have no capillary attraction and are HIGHLY FIRE RESISTANT. They are made in block shape to provide a sectionally erected form or mould to receive the steel reinforcing and poured concrete frame, and to be readily adaptable to any style of architectural plan.

The resultant wall, with its interior plaster and exterior stucco or brick is one of GREAT STRENGTH against ALL stresses and strains. A wall of GREAT BEAUTY in its HONEST depth of reveal, speedily erected, through which HEAT, COLD, SOUND, and MOISTURE cannot be induced. The reinforced concrete frame of STOCKADE is one solid continuous unit throughout which cannot warp or settle, and is amply protected against fracture by heat, frost or shock, due to its permanent deep embedment in the Stockade biscuit. The stucco and plaster being perfectly keyed and reinforced by the fibrous non-rigid surface of STOCKADE, which does not oppose the movement of contraction and expansion, will not crack or peel off.

Above all, STOCKADE is SIMPLE, like all good things, and not only is it the LEAST COSTLY STRUCTURE, designed for PERMANENT human habitation, that has yet been devised, but the LEAST COSTLY to MAINTAIN.

The patents for its manufacture and distribution have been acquired by the STOCKADE BUILDING SYSTEM, Inc. with its several subsidiary companies.

The SYSTEM consists of a combination of fibre moulds and reinforced concrete.-

The Fibre Moulds are:

(a) Fire Proof -- will not support combustion.

(b) Moisture Proof. They have no capillarity - the fibre biscuit-like texture of the Block with thousands of, air cells is a most efficient non-conductor of heat and cold, making a dwelling of even temperature throughout the year possible.

(c) The chemical content of the Block makes vermin life impossible.

(d) The elasticity of the fibre absorbes sound vibration constituting a sound-proof material equivalent to the finest felting.

The Concrete:

It is a well known fact that concrete gains strength over a period of time, especially during the first sixty days after it is set, provided the moisture used in the mixture of concrete is retained in it during the setting period. The STOCKADE mould having no capillary action to absorb the moisture from the wet columns is valuable in this connection. The Block itself gains strength very definitely over a period of a year, due to the chemical action of its cement and liquid binder on the vegetable fibres of the Block. There is no unit involved in the STOCKADE SYSTEM subject to decomposition.

The Architectural Effects:

(a) Deep reveals. Beauty of depth of wall has grown rare of late years due to the high cost of building. This is once more made available to the architect through the medium of the STOCKADE SYSTEM.

(b) Brick shape. The Block has been purposely designed in the proportion of common brick as this is the accepted module pleasing to the eye as developed through the ages of architecture. This is important where a thin stucco wash is applied to the wall revealing in part the shape of the Block. (See Mineola Hospital Building).

(c) The rough surface of the Blocks when used with a thin coating gives the uneven effect which otherwise can only be arrived at mechanically.

(d) Many types of finish are easily applied.

Handling:

(a) Lightness. The Block weighs only four pounds and is equivalent to eight bricks in volume although less than one in weight. This is an important factor when delivering material up to the scaffoldings. The transportation advantages are obvious.

(b) Simplicity. Large units, no mortar, minimum breakage, means speed in building.

Economy:

A composite of the several advantages enumerated above translated into money gives the following comparative costs always bearing in mind that the structure is comparable in strength, permanency and insulation to the finest masonry.

1,000 SQUARE FEET OF LAID-UP WALL SURFACE

Stockade	Common Brick	Hollow Tile	Concrete Blocks	Frame
$632.50	$1104.00	$1104.00	$942.00	$650.00

These costs are figured without transportation based on average figures in greater New York and New England States.

S O L D B Y

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STOCKADE BLUE RIDGE CORPORATION

E. F. A. Morgan, Agent
Citizens National Bank Bldg.
Baltimore, Md.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST MADE AT MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Mechanical Engineering Laboratory, April 1924

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The piece of Stockade Wall which was tested was laid up in the customary manner of building walls by this system, which consists of (1) laying horizontal courses of fibrous Stockade molds dry, without mortar, in either bed joints or vertical joints; then (2) placing the steel reinforcing clips across the joints between adjacent molds and adjacent holes in the molds, making the continuous network of reinforcing clips longitudinal of the wall and the clips transversely of the wall which gives the four steel reinforcing bonds in each Stockade column; (3) filling the holes in the molds with concrete made as follows: - 1 part Portland cement, 2 parts of sand and 4 parts coarse gravel or fine broken stone, with enough water to make a mushy mix; (4) additional molds are then placed and the process continued until the story height of the wall is reached.

The wall section made for this test was of the following dimensions: 8" wide, 32" long and 8' high, and contained 4 Stockade columns, weighing complete 1,000 pounds.

The section of the wall was built in vertical position in our factory at Brookline, Mass.

One face of this wall was plastered roughly with a coat of cement stucco about ½" thick, the other with gypsum plaster as is used for interior plastering.

At the expiration of ten days, this section of wall was tilted over on one of its flat faces and carried, lying flat, in motor truck to the laboratory testing machine. No special devices were made for distributing the load uniformly over the 4 Stockade columns, a 2" hard pine plank only being laid across the top, under the piston head of the machine.

Loads were applied gradually and observations for deflection, etc., were made on the wall at regular intervals. At about 20,000 pound load, the plank perceptibly curved, owing to the tops of the center columns being below the outer ones, and from that point on, the load was practically concentrated on the two center columns.

At 22,000 pounds, a minute crack became visible on the side plastered in white mortar, but load was increased until 42,000 pounds was being carried by the wall, at which time a deflection from a perfect vertical of ½" was measured at the center of the wall. The load was then removed and the wall came back to its original vertical position and the crack in the plaster closed up. The wall was then again tipped over onto its side and relaid on the truck and carried back to the factory, at which place it still is, and may be inspected, in the condition left by this test.

Analysis of the foregoing figures shows that the concrete in this section of the wall, assuming that all four columns were uniformly loaded, which they should have been, was 840 pounds per square inch, there being 12 square inches of concrete in each Stockade column, but that actually owing to the bending of the plank through which the load was applied, the two central columns were receiving the entire load at the end of the test, which was 1,680 pounds per square inch. We believe the crack which was noticed at 22,000 pounds pressure was made in the course of handling the wall, or during transportation. As a result of this test, the chief engineer of the Metropolitan Board in Massachusetts, who passes on concrete and reinforced concrete and other materials which enter into the building code of Greater Boston, approved the system for use in all suburban Boston, and the same has been the cases with departments in Summit, New Jersey; Long Beach, Nassau County, Long Island, New York; Mineola, Nassau County, New York; and Waterbury, Connecticut.

Assuming that the Stockade System will be used largely at first to replace frame structures, it is logical to compare its strength for such purposes with the strength of a frame structure. The following figures will show to what extent a Stockade Wall should be loaded and not exceed a factor safety of four.

Stockade columns, 4" in diameter, or 8" on centers, lengthwise of the wall, ignoring fractions, give 18 square inches of concrete per running foot of wall, which at 500 pounds per square inch in compression, gives a safe load on the wall of 9,000 pounds per running foot. A frame wall built of 2" x 4" hard pine stud, 16" on centers, with the same factor of safety, will only carry 4,800 pounds per running foot.

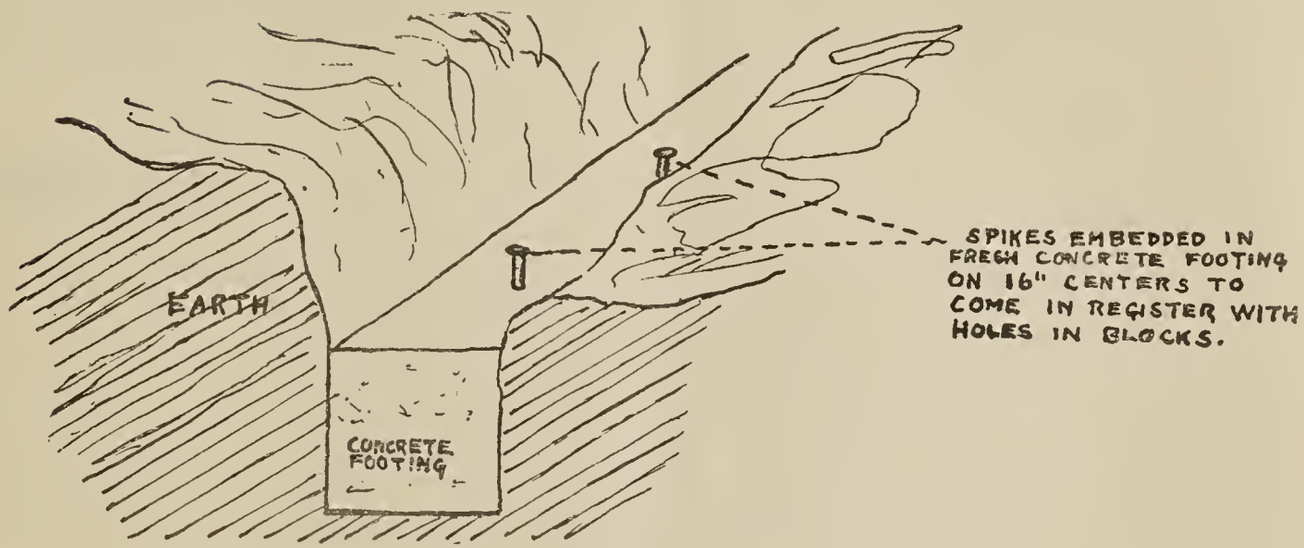
Floor loads for residences must be assumed, in accordance with the New York Building Code, at 40 pounds per square foot, which plus dead load, cannot exceed 50 pounds per square foot under any form of frame construction. Assume a floor with a span of 20 feet bearing on the wall, the load per running foot would be 600 pounds or 1/15th of the safe bearing load of the Stockade Wall, or comparing the Stockade Wall with frame wall of 2 x 4's, 16" on centers, twice as strong as the latter.

It should be noted in the foregoing figures that no reference is made to the strength of the mold itself in expression which is about 100 pounds per square inch, and would become quite a factor in the strength of a wall under actual building conditions.

STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR THE

STOCKADE BUILDING SYSTEM, INC.

FOOTINGS: Footings to be 8" thick and 8" wider than the wall above. The top shall be screeded off truly level before the concrete sets. The top shall be scored from a template showing centers of holes in blocks that will be superimposed, and a 60 penny spike shall be pushed down into the concrete wall at the center of every other Stockade column.

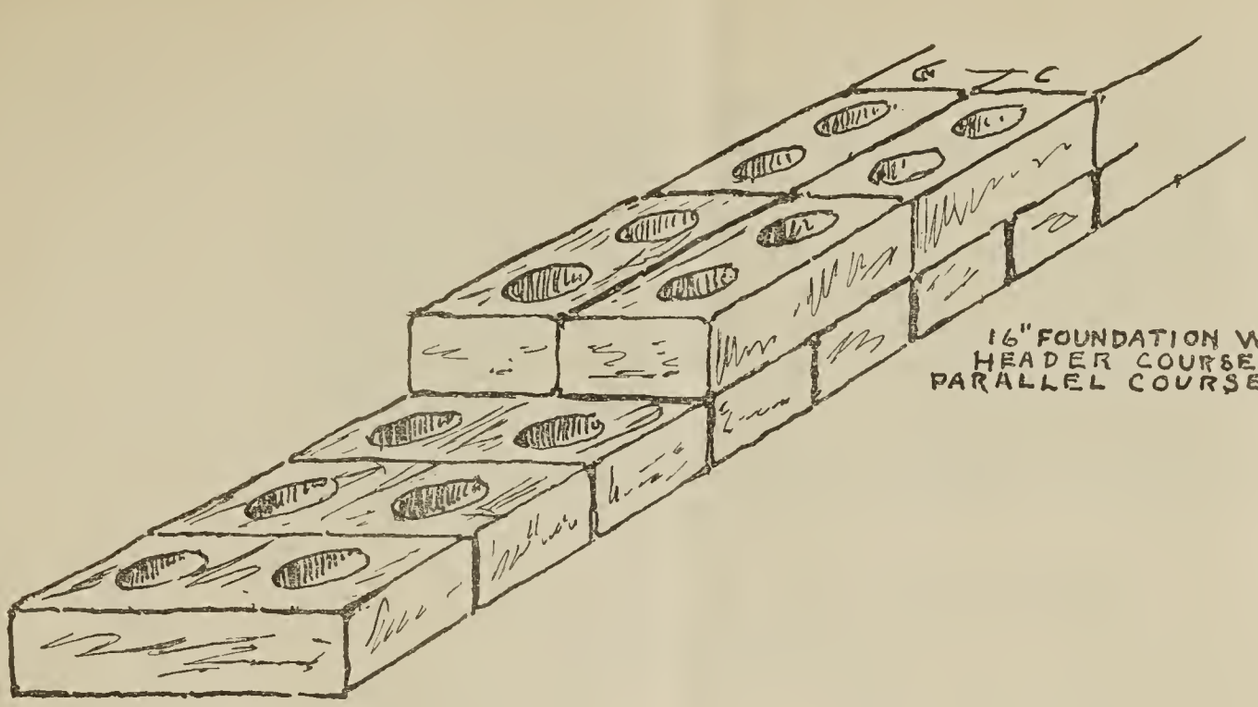


FOUNDATION: Foundation walls when built of Stockade blocks: The first course of blocks is to be bedded in cement mortar and have all joints flushed full of cement. No Stockade foundation wall is to be less than 16" thick; it may be two rows of blocks laid parallel with alternate rows laid as headers, pains being taken that the holes register accurately throughout. Blocks must break joints in alternate course.

WATERPROOFING: Blocks below grade should be waterproofed by one of the following methods:

(A) - Before laying, dip the outer face of each block which is to be against the earth in liquid asphalt to depth of 2".

(B) - After laying, point the joints with Portland cement mortar and then apply a trowel coat of asphalt cement on the outside from footing to grade, or cover with membrane waterproofing if ground is specially wet.



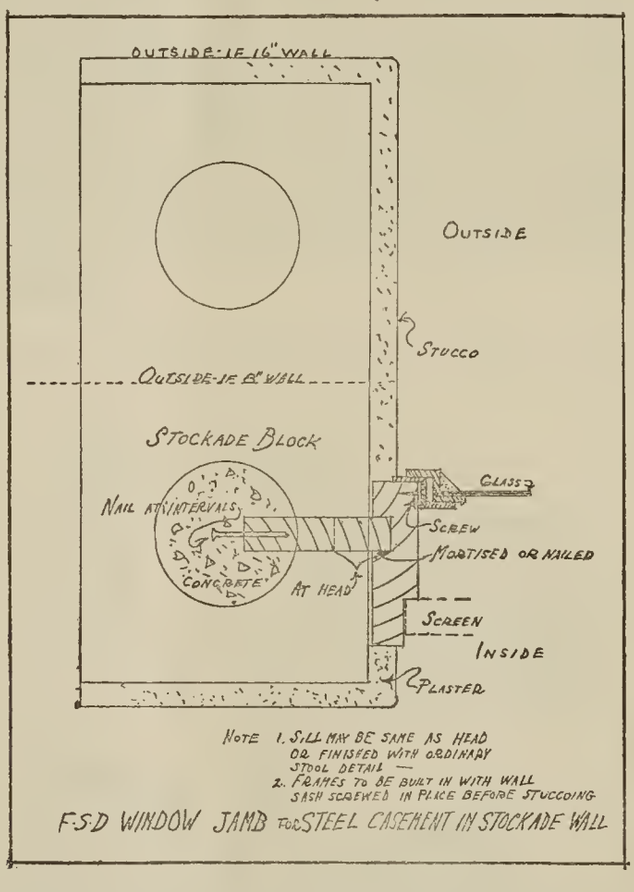
16" FOUNDATION WALL SHOWING HEADER COURSE AND PARALLEL COURSE

BEARING WALLS: Stockade blocks are to be laid dry without cement in bed or build joints. They are to be laid level and true to a line on the outer face with joints broken in every course, care being taken to see that the holes register accurately. The bond should be obtained by using half blocks in alternate courses at jambs of openings. After 4 courses have been laid, Stockade reinforcing clips are to be inserted in all holes, care to be taken that the clips are placed with corrugated surface close to the edges of the holes. After clips are placed, fill the holes with cement grout made 1-2-4 mix to the top of the 3rd course, tamping carefully, as holes are filled, but leaving top surface rough or heavily indented. The mix is only to be wet enough to allow for proper imbedment of the reinforcing clips. After the holes in the first 3 courses have been filled with grouting, proceed as before, laying 3 courses dry at a time, then fill the holes, thus adding to the Stockade columns every three courses thereafter to the full height of the wall.

Wherever joists enter into wall, use special Stockade blocks of length to fit in between ends of joists or cut regular blocks in the field as necessary to fit spaces. They may be cut readily with a crosscut hand saw. Anchors on the end of joists should be bent so as to fall in the center of Stockade columns not in joints between blocks. (See Fig. 1)

OPENINGS: Door and window frames should be set in place and braced thoroughly and should then be built in place using special jamb blocks. (See Fig.3) (For Steel Window Frames see illustration following) Frame should be anchored to the Stockade column nearest to the frame at least 3 times in its height, by appropriate galvanized iron anchors. Over the head of doors and windows and over openings, special

Stockade lintel blocks shall be used and permanent reinforced concrete lintel shall be poured in the V groove of the Stockade lintel or girth blocks at the same time the adjacent Stockade columns are poured and the concrete shall be brought up flush with the top of the lintel blocks. Before it sets, the top shall be scoured or marked for the superimposing of the superimposed blocks and spikes or other anchors shall be set while the concrete is green to anchor superimposed Stockade columns to the lintel and make all monolithic. The lintel shall be reinforced, depending upon the span by steel rods of sizes specified by the architect or by the Stockade engineer.



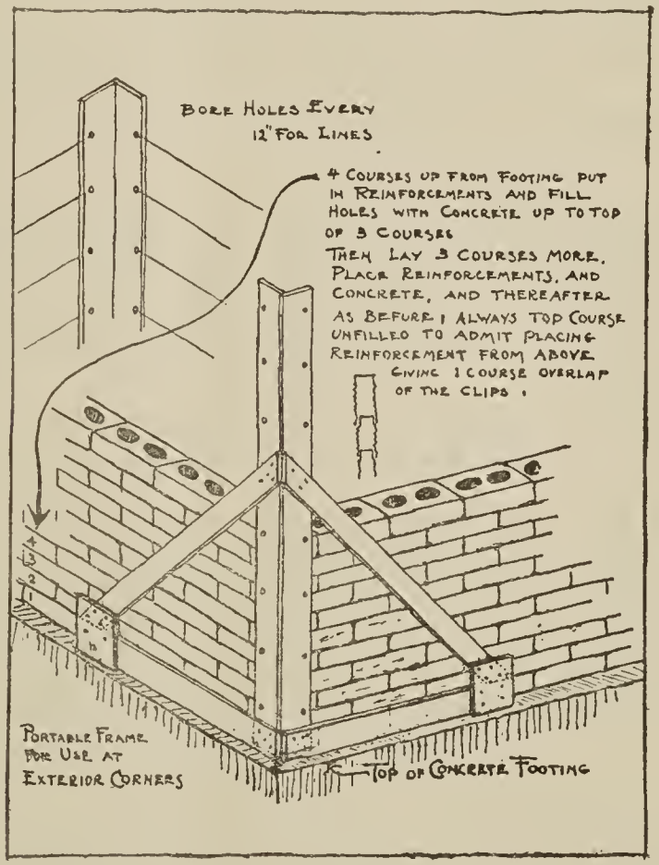
WALL THICKNESS: For architectural effect, deep reveals at openings may be secured by using double or triple rows of Stockade blocks which may be laid so as to give 16" or 24" thick walls with double or triple rows of Stockade columns if desired.

BEAMS: Beams resting in Stockade walls shall rest only on the girt or lintel course, made monolithic with Stockade columns adjacent and below; bearing shall not be less than 4" on the girt and be sawed with a 2" splay and a spike shall be driven into the end and be so bent as to project 2" into the adjacent column.

BEAM BLOCKS: After joists are set, special Stockade beam blocks shall then be set in place or blocks shall be cut and fitted, as previously specified, if special blocks are not available. Then the work shall continue in regular order.

PLATE: Wherever a plate is to be set on a Stockade wall, same shall be anchored by setting in every 4th concrete Stockade column a wrought iron bolt, 1/2" diameter, 16" long, with one end fitted with washer and nut and the other bent at right angles, 2", same shall be set on templates at the time the last filling of concrete is made and shall project above the top of the columns sufficiently to protrude 1" above the top of the plate to be used.

SETTING: The methods usually employed in bricklaying may be used in laying up Stockade blocks in walls. The corners should be brought up 3 courses or more ahead of the run of the work and be laid out to break joints around the corners and guide lines should be stretched from corner to corner to insure the work being laid to a line and level. It will be found an advantage in most instances to erect at each corner an angular upright, made of two 7/8" boards, nailed together, at right angles to each other and set plumb and square, marking layout of the height or position of window frames and the run of the courses for the Stockade blocks on these uprights and string lines every 3 courses from corner to corner.



BUTTRESSES: If required, buttresses may be formed which will give any number of concrete columns to care for concentrated loads, such as a girder or truss bearings.

RETAINING WALLS: Stockade blocks may be used as retaining walls; the thickness of walls to be governed according to height of grade to be retained.

FLOOR SLAB CONSTRUCTION: Where fireproof floor slab construction is required, use uncut STOCKADE BLOCKS with the holes running parallel to the shortest dimension of the room of which they are to be the floor, supporting them on temporary staging and spacing them apart the width which the detailed plans specify thus forming troughs for concrete beams in similar manner to the systems of floor construction, using terra cotta blocks or tin pan forms. After reinforcing rods for beams are in place, the concrete is poured and tamped. The concrete will work its way under the edges of the blocks and into the joints sufficiently so that, with the bond between concrete and side of the block, the STOCKADE BLOCKS will be adequately supported. The span alone will govern spacing of the block.

When wood floors are to be laid, it is not necessery to extend concrete above block forms. The rough floor may be laid and spiked to blocks and finished floor laid over same. Or sleepers may be spiked to blocks and finished floors then laid. In case a cement or other masonry or mastic floor is desired, the concrete should be 1 to 2 inches above blocks.

SPECIAL STOCKADE BLOCKS: Special blocks are made to care for the following work: For conduit chases, floor joist bearings, partitions, etc., etc.

EXTERIOR FINISH: Many exterior finishes can be applied to Stockade walls.

1st - Stucco applied in the usual manner, as on lath or tile, and any degree of texture which the architect desires can be secured. The surface of the blocks forms a most perfect key for stucco, and as they are waterproof, the finish can be made perfectly satisfactory with one single coat only.

2nd - As shown by the detailed drawings, exterior finish of clapboards or shingles can be applied if so desired.

(a) - When a shingle finish is desired, the Stockade wall should be stripped with furring lath, spaced the same distance on centers that the shingles are to show to the weather. These furring strips, 7/8" x 2½", may be nailed to the Stockade blocks with wire nails driven in pairs, toe nailing in opposite directions, but each inclined vertically, and should be nailed every 16 inches.

(b) - Where clapboard finish is required, the furring strips, similar to those specified in the preceding paragraph, should be applied vertically and spaced 16 inches on centers. They should be nailed in the same way, that is, toe nailing in pairs with nails slanting down into the blocks every foot in height.

3rd - Where a brick veneer finish is required, galvanized iron wall ties should be built into the Stockade wall, the anchor end of the tie protruding into the holes so as

to get anchorage in the concrete. After the Stockade wall is finished, the veneer can be laid up separately as would be done against a frame wall or if the contractor so desires, he can lay the veneer up several courses first and back them up with the Stockade blocks and fill with concrete, building in the wall ties in the joints of the brick and into the columns simultaneously.

INSIDE FINISH: The Stockade walls and blocks being waterproof, the plaster may be applied directly to the inside of the walls without fear of staining from exterior dampness. They should be plastered generally with two coats -- first, a heavy brown coat put on to bond with the Stockade blocks and bring the wall surface plumb and true to the lines required, and second, it should be white coated as any other plaster wall.

Very artistic effects may be produced with one coat of plaster on the Stockade wall by allowing the sweeping marks of the trowel to show, and this will prove quite an economy, one coat sufficing.

WOOD TRIM: Wood trim, including base boards, chair rails, picture mouldings and the trim around doors and windows, can be attached perfectly to Stockade blocks by toe nailing each piece of finish with long wire finished nails, pains always being taken to drive the nail downward at an acute angle into the blocks. If desired, the contractor can lay in the joints of the blocks wooden plugs for nailing, but same is not necessary.

MATERIALS REQUIRED: In ordering materials, contractor should figure his requirements on the following basis:

225 Stockade Blocks each 100 square feet of wall 8" thick.

Obtain from the plans the total height of all window and door openings in Stockade walls, multiplied by 3, giving the number of half blocks or jamb blocks that will be needed as fillers to preserve the bond.

Three-quarters of the total linear feet of exterior or bearing walls of each story will be the number of pieces special girth or lintel blocks required.

The amount of concrete mortar required to fill the holes in each one thousand Stockade blocks is:

2.4 cubic yards of 1-2-4 mix
which will require: (14 bags cement
(1 cubic yard sand
(2 cubic yards gravel

Each 100 yards of stucco - 1/4" thick, which is all that is recommended for Stockade Blocks, in order to give interesting texture, 20 bags of prepared stucco should be purchased.

TABLE FOR COMPUTING QUANTITIES AND COST

The quantity of STOCKADE MOULDS that will be required for the walls of your building (in accordance with your plans) and the probable cost of labor and concrete are arrived at as follows:-

TABLE FOR COMPUTING COST - BASIS PER 1000 STOCKADE MOULDS

	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST PER 1000 MOULDS	REQUIRED AMOUNT MATERIAL-LABOR PER YOUR PLANS	TOTAL COST YOUR BUILDING
STOCKADE MOULDS (including steel reinforcements)	1000	$.20 per mould	$200.00		
DELIVERY COST (Greater N. Y.)	+++	$.012 per mould	12.00		
CONCRETE (1-2-4 Mix)	2.4 cu. yds.	$6.90 per cu. yd.	16.60		
LABOR (union)	9¾ hours	$2.25 per hour** note below	21.93		
T O T A L			$250.53		

To obtain quantity of moulds which will be required for your building, take number of square feet of net wall surface =

_____sq. ft. x 2¼ = _____ (no. of moulds)

Then use above table for costs by multiplying each of the above items by number of thousands of moulds.

The Labor and Material costs are based on average certified current figures given to us by reliable contractors who are using our SYSTEM.

The resultant construction will be equivalent to a masonry wall, FURRED, LATHED and SCRATCH-COATED INSIDE and OUTSIDE.

** Average cost per hour for mason, common labor and superintendent.

STOCKADE CONSTRUCTION

Dimensions of regular block	4" x 8" x 16"
girth	12" x 8" x 16"
floor	8" x 16" x 20"
partition	4" x 16" x 20"
furring	4" x 16" x 20"

1 square foot of wall surface 8" thick requires 2¼ regular blocks.

225 regular blocks are required for 100 square feet of laid up wall surface 8" thick.

4/3 of total number of blocks gives number of clips required. No extra charge for clips.

3/4 of total linear feet gives number of girth blocks required. Girth blocks are figured in cost to be the same as 3 regular blocks.

Cost of block per square foot	45¢
Cost of block per square foot, plus labor and material poured	53¢
Cost of block per square foot, plus labor and material poured, plus exterior stucco and interior plaster and labor for applying finish	65¢

Each block requires 100 cubic inches of concrete
1,000 blocks require 100,000 cubic inches of concrete
1,000 blocks require 58 cubic feet of concrete.

Cost of concrete per cubic foot, plus labor for pouring	$ .40
Cost of labor and material for filling 1,000 blocks	25.00

1,000 blocks lays 444 square feet of wall surface.'

A STOCKADE FLOOR is composed of floor slabs 8" x 16" x 20" between concrete joists 4" x 8" in thickness. Additional carrying capacity is secured by flushing over the entire floor surface with concrete, one or more inches in thickness, depending on amount of carrying capacity desired.

To figure the number of floor slabs required, multiply total area (square feet) by .35.

Of the total floor area, 4/5 or 80% is block and the balance concrete construction.

For further information on floor construction separate data is supplied.

STOCKADE FURRING BLOCKS are used to back up exterior brick or other wall surfaces.

To figure the number of furring blocks required for a given surface, take 4/9 of the total wall area.

Furring blocks 4" thick cost 15 cents for each square foot of surface covered.

PARTITION BLOCKS required for a given area may be figured the same as above -- cost is also the same.

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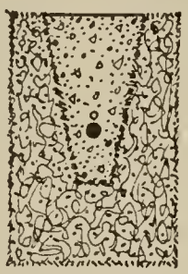
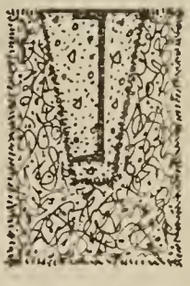
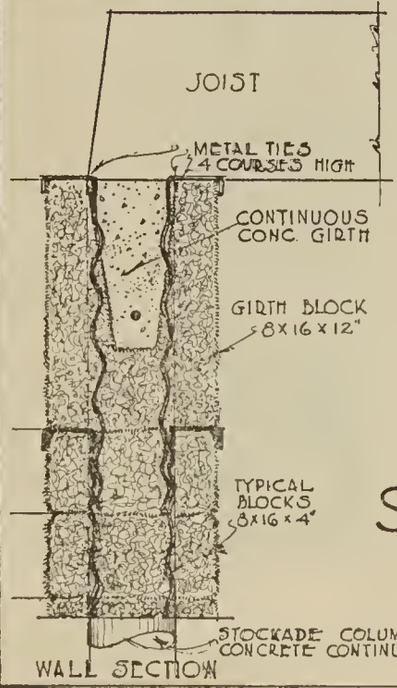
Form of Lintels to use with Stockade Construction

Span in Feet.	 Use ½" Def. Bars.				 Use Tees		 Use Channels	
	2nd. Floor Level							
1	One ½" Def. Bar	In. Width	In. Depth	Wt. Per. Ft.		In. Depth		Wt. Per. Ft.
2	" " " "							
3	" " " "							
4		3	4	10.5#				
5		4	5	15.3#				
6		6½	6½	19.8#		5		11.5 #
7		6½	6½	19.8#		6		13.0 #
8						7		12.25#
	Roof Level							
1	One ½" Def. Bar							
2	" " " "							
3	" " " "							
4	" " " "							
5	" " " "							
6		3	3½	8.5#				
7		3	4	10.5#				
8		4	5	11.9#				
9		4	5	15.3#				
10		6½	6½	19.8#		5		9.0#
11		6½	6½	19.8#		6		8.2#
12		6½	6½	19.8#		6		10.5#

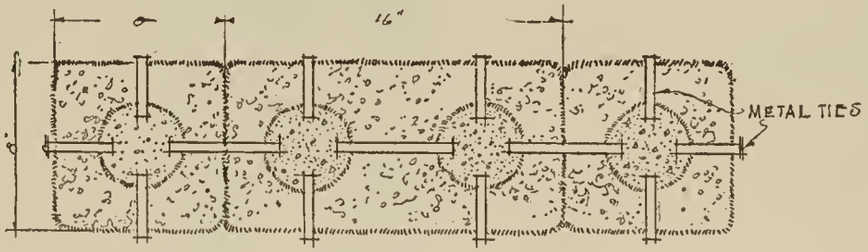
For larger spans use Reinf. Concrete Lintels

NOTE:- Where ½" Reinf. Bars are used, Reinf. Concrete Lintels are obtained.

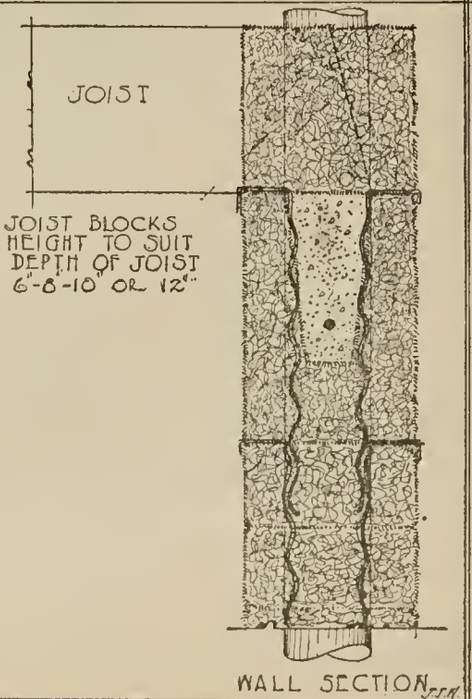
In the case of Tees and Channels, they act independently of the Con. and are simply imbeded in the Con. for firmness



WALL SECTION



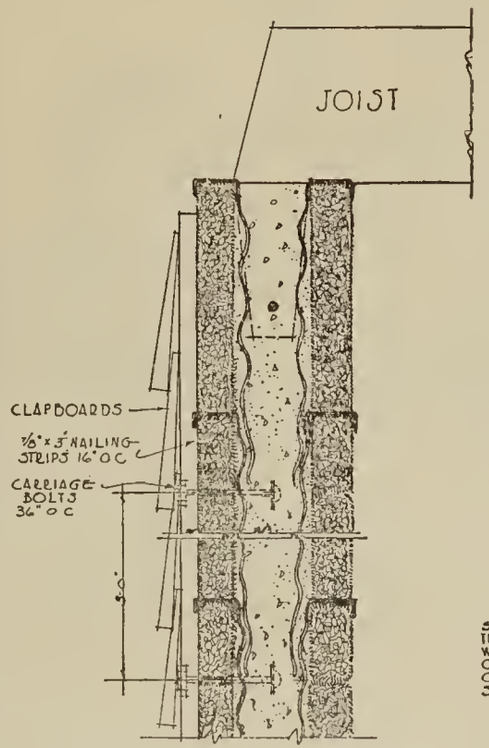
PLAN OF WHOLE AND HALF BLOCKS
SHOWING POSITION OF METAL TIES
SCALE 3"-1'-0"



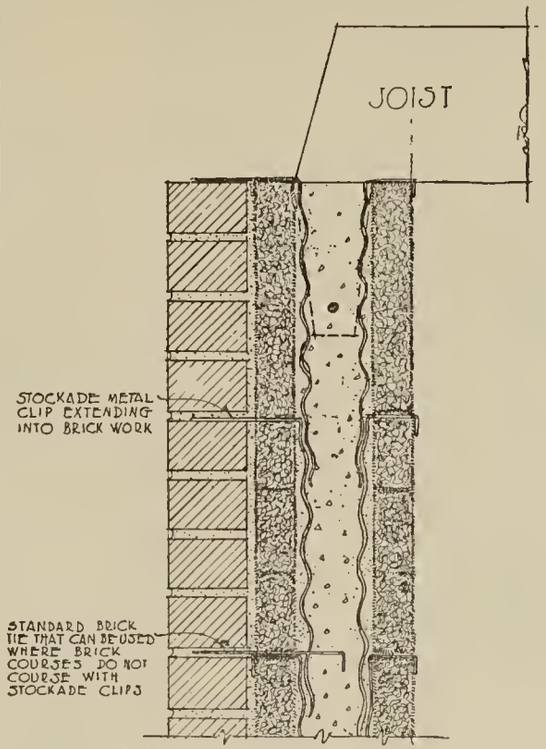
WALL SECTION

TYPICAL WALL CONSTRUCTION

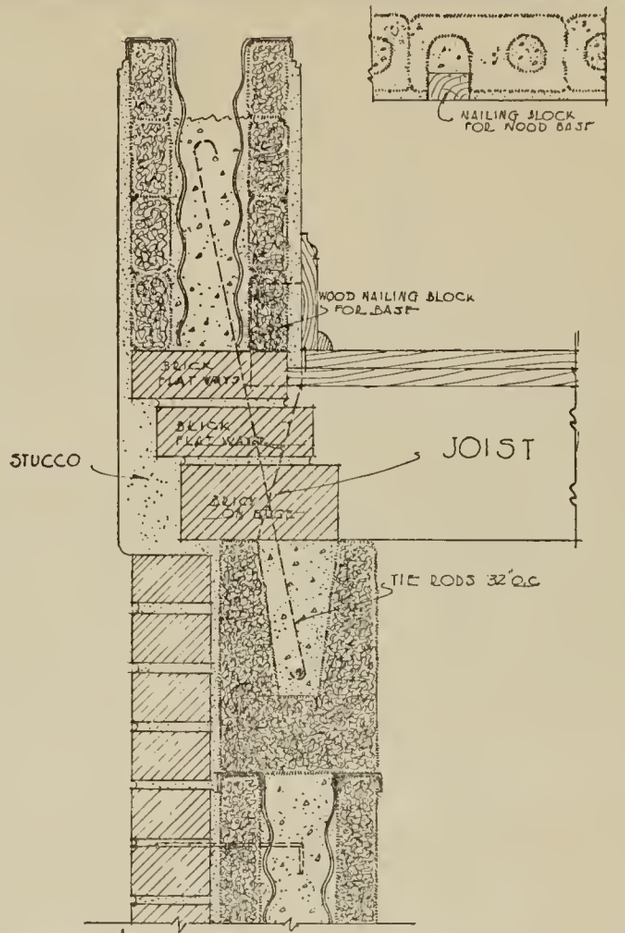
STOCKADE BUILDING SYSTEM INC.



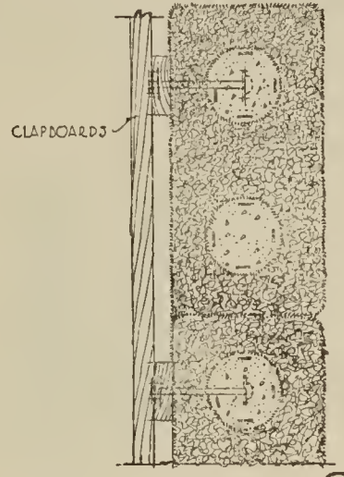
CLAPBOARD EXTERIOR



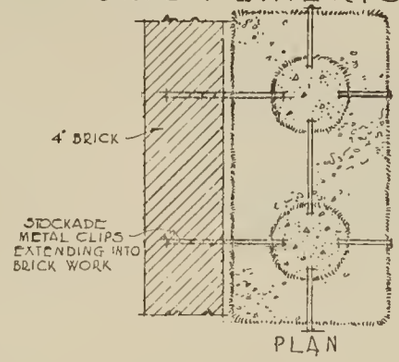
BRICK EXTERIOR



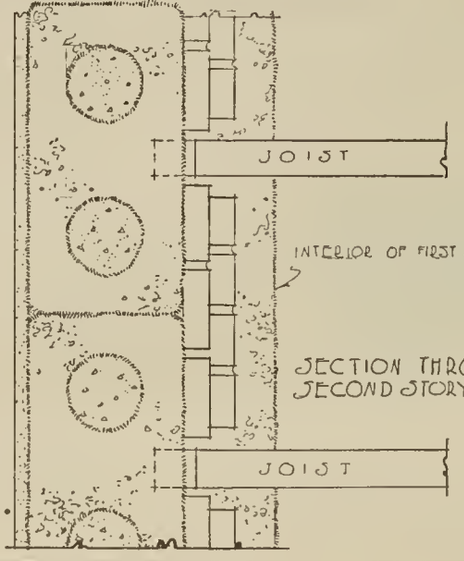
BRICK & STUCCO EXTERIOR



PLAN



PLAN

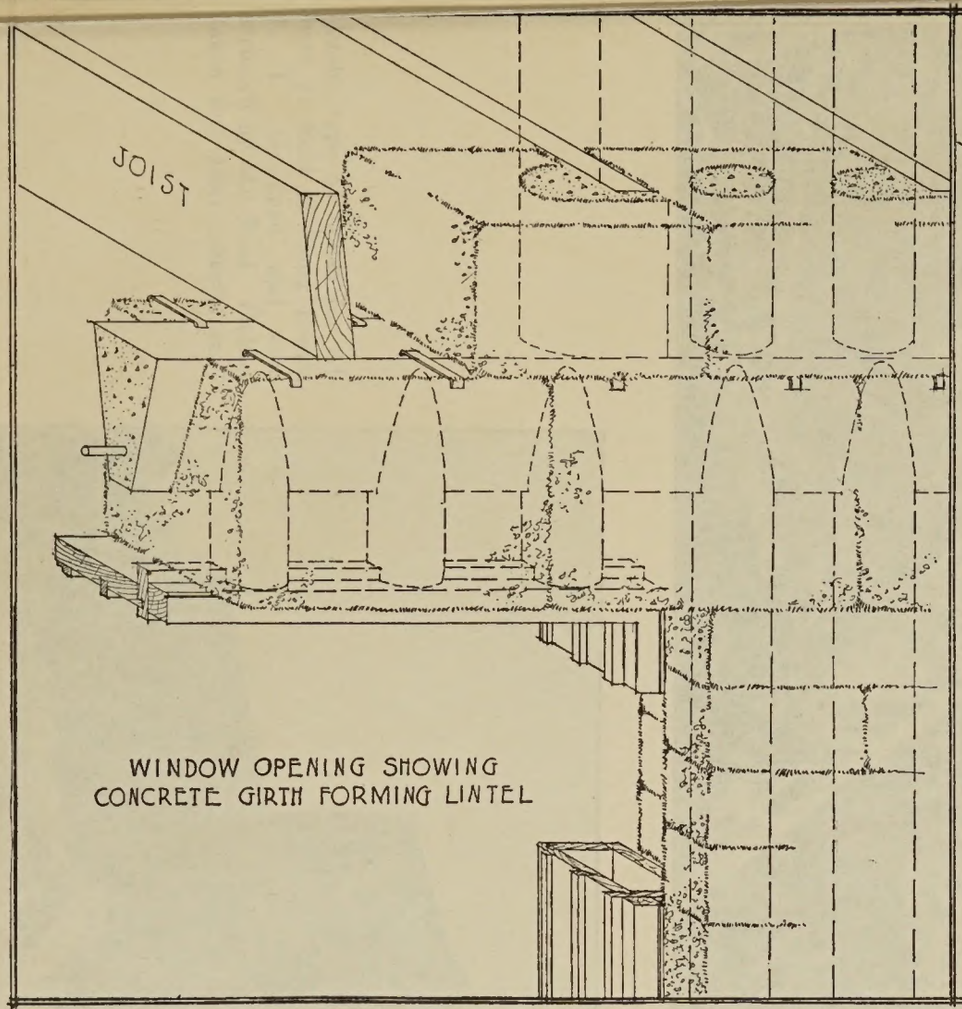


SECTION THRO SECOND STORY WALL

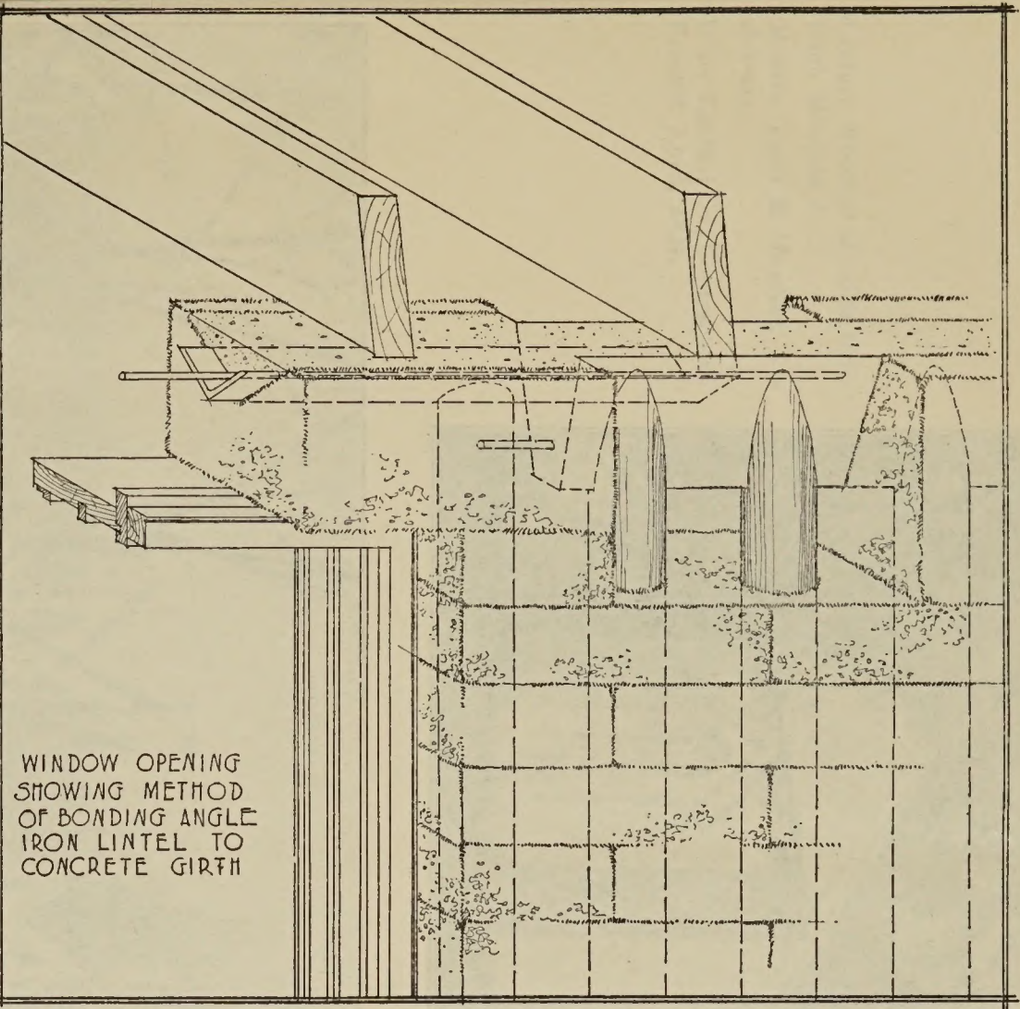
JJM

EXTERIOR FINISHES

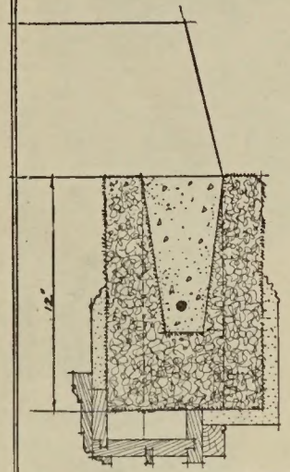
STOCKADE BUILDING SYSTEM INC.



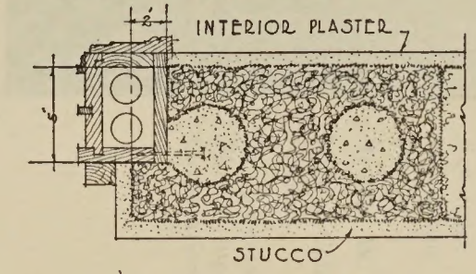
WINDOW OPENING SHOWING
CONCRETE GIRTH FORMING LINTEL



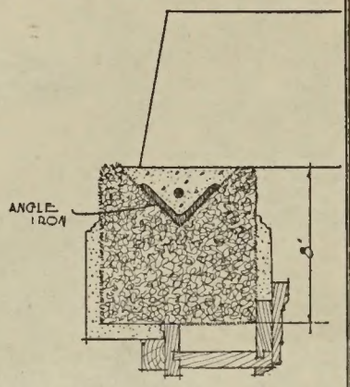
WINDOW OPENING
SHOWING METHOD
OF BONDING ANGLE
IRON LINTEL TO
CONCRETE GIRTH



SECTION THRU HEAD
12" GIRTH BLOCK



SECTION THRO JAMB
SHOWING METHOD OF BONDING FRAME
TO STOCKADE COLUMNS



SECTION THRU HEAD
8" LINTEL BLOCK

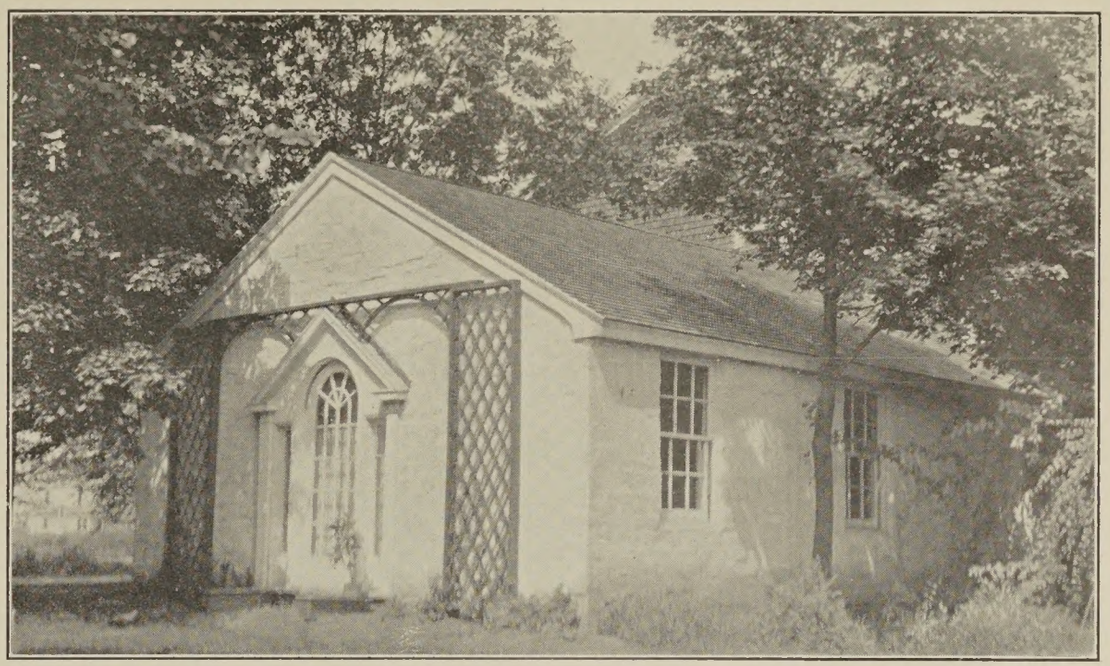
WINDOW DETAILS - 3 IN. SCALE

STOCKADE BUILDING SYSTEM INC.

FIG. 3

STOCKADE BUILDING SYSTEM INC.

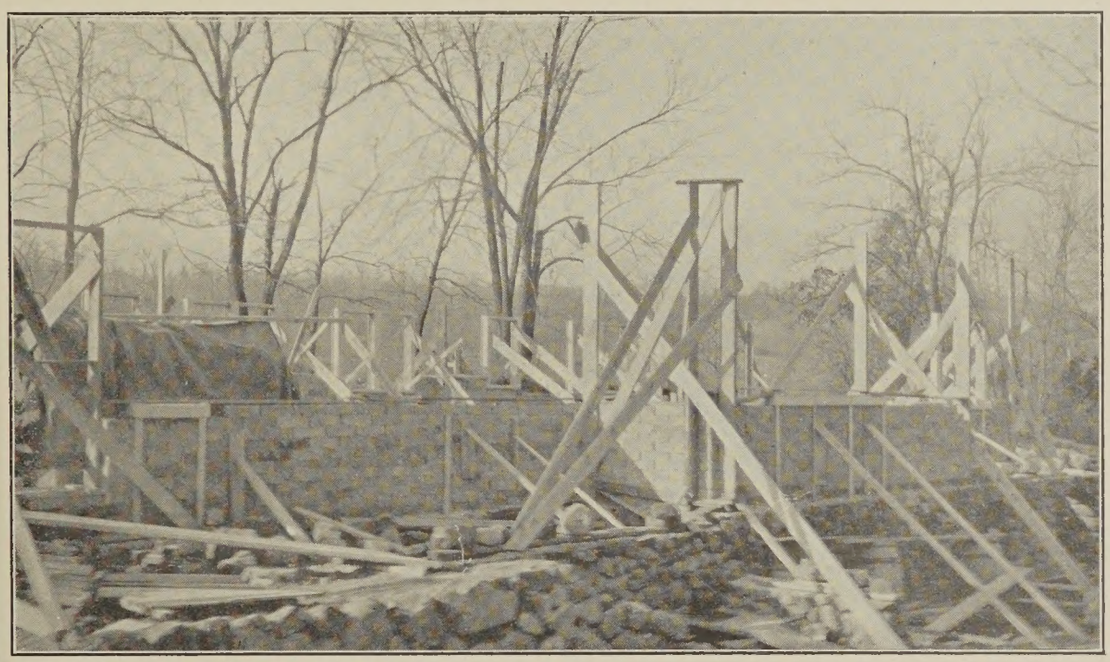
WINDOW DETAILS - SIM. SCALE



Lecture Room at Mineola Hospital, Mineola, L. I.

Messrs. Lord & Hewlett, Architects.

Wills Egelhof Co., Contractors. Erected April, 1924.

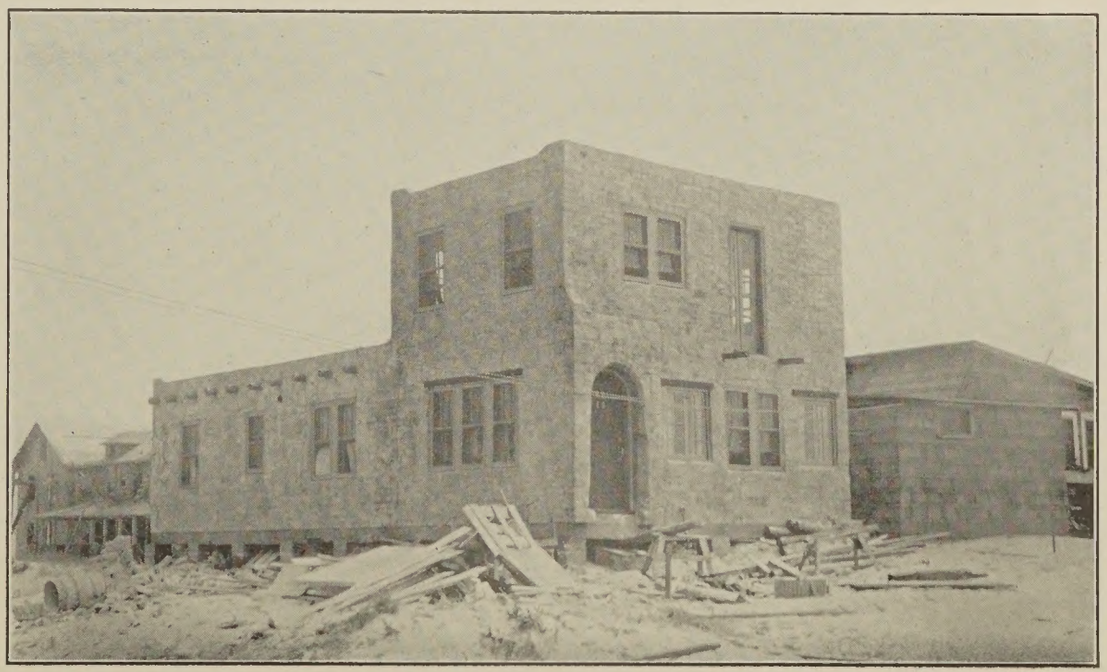


Residence for Mrs. H. L. Houghton at Winchester, Mass.

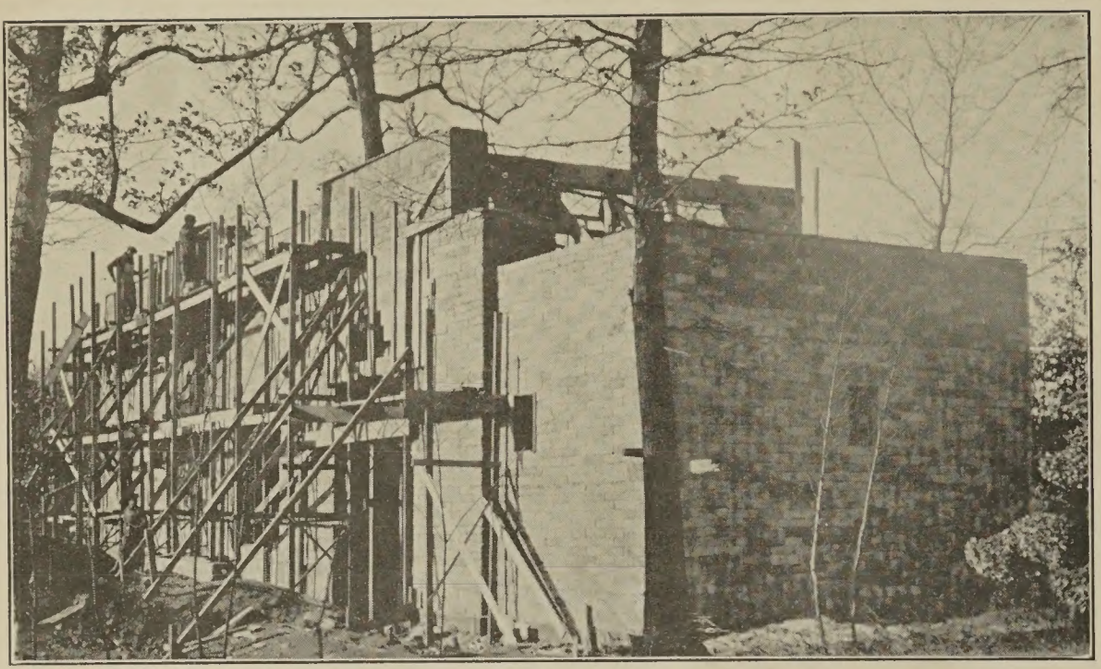
Bremer W. Pond, Architect.

Nelson Construction Co., Contractors.

In process of construction. Blocks supplied by Stockade Corporation of New England.



Adobe type of house for Albert T. Reid at Long Beach, L. I. Designed and constructed by Mr. Reid. Picture taken just after completion.



Residence of Robert Von Ezdorf at Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Robert Von Ezdorf, Architect.

Belhall Company, Contractors.

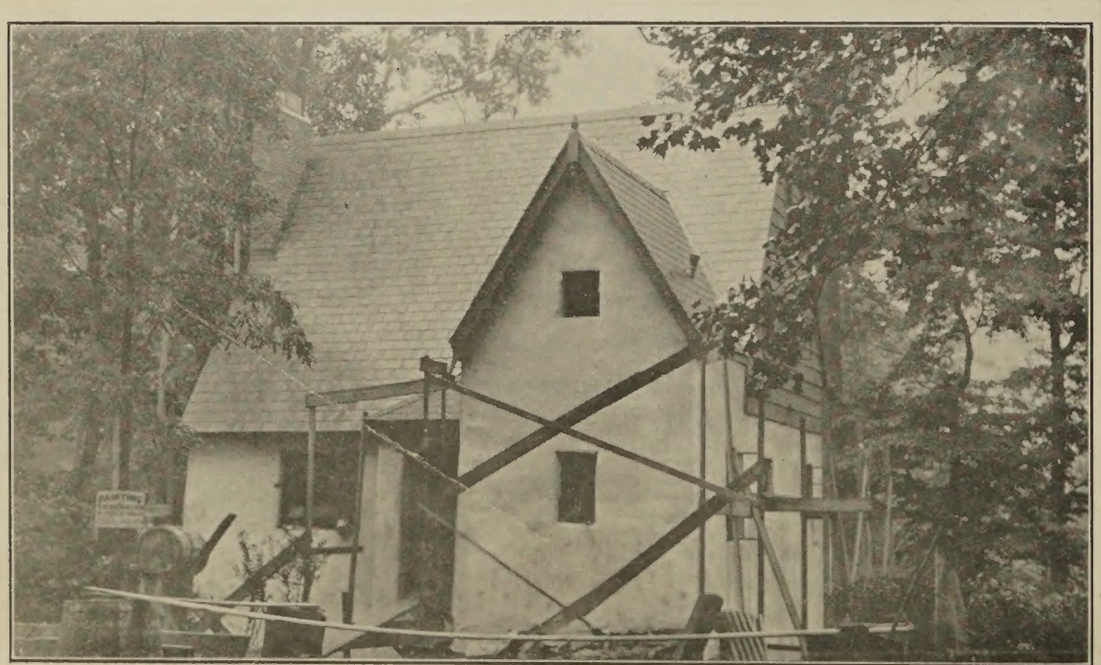
Note sharpness of corners and regularity of surface requiring but a minimum of stucco and plaster.

Residence of Mrs. A. M. Chase, Waterbury, Conn.

Messrs. Delano & Aldrich, Architects.

Central Building Co. of Worcester, Contractors.

Old fashion frame house, completely enclosed with **stockade,** thereby strengthening and insulating it against fire and other elements; also providing beautiful deep reveals at windows and doors.



House at Scarsdale, New York.

Harrison Gill, Architect and Builder.

Walls of house erected in three and one-half days by one mechanic and two laborers.